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THE PREPARATORY AND LATER TREATMENT OF OPERATIONS UPON CHILDREN AND SOME COMMON CONDITIONS.

Address delivered before the Graduate Nurses' Association of Nova Scotia by Philip Weatherbe, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), Honorary Surgeon the Halifax Children's Hospital, Lecturer in Surgery, Dalhousie University.

There are many points regarding the nursing of children which are different from that of adults. The great dangers of operations are shock, hemorrhage and sepsis. The important one is shock.

Children succumb to shock very easily, therefore the prevention of it is essential and especially in those where the abdominal cavity is opened.

Shock is a condition of exhaustion of the vaso-motor centres with a loss of circulatory fluid from the body. There is a fall in the general blood pressure. The rapid action of the heart which occurs in severe shock is not due to commencing failure and exhaustion of that organ, but is due to its having an insufficient quality of blood. This explains why the injection of saline solution into the tissues or rectum makes the heart at once begin to work more efficiently, i.e., move slowly and forcibly.

Much can be done to prevent shock by the preparation and care of the child before, during and after all operations, and this largely depends on the nurse and the nursing. The doctor must attend to his part and the nurse to hers, for the prevention of shock depends upon their combined efforts.

A child must be kept warm before, during and after operations. This leading fact is the one all-important to the nurse. Other methods of restoring patients from shock, or preventing it, fail if they are not kept warm. Care should be taken not to overdo this; they should not be kept in a condition of perspiration.

Treatment Before Operation.

If the operation is to be a severe one, and if the child is weak or in a bad state of health, extra precautions should be taken, such as bandaging the limbs with cotton wool, giving a rectal injection of "normal" saline solution, or preferably a 10 or 20 per cent. solution of glucose, not overstarving the patient, but feeding within two hours of operating, instead of the usual four. (A cup of Horlick's malted milk is satisfactory, because it is readily taken by children, does not form a curd as milk will do, is nutritious, and supplies warmth).

A dose of castor oil should be given the night before operation, as well as a warm bath. Two hours before operation the skin should be prepared by painting it over a wide area round the required part with a 2 per cent. tincture of iodine, over which a sterile towel is placed. The skin should not be washed before the iodine is applied, as water causes swelling of the surface epithelium, closing the pores and preventing the iodine entering.

In abdominal cases the umbilicus should be especially attended to by swabbing it out thoroughly. A warm blanket should be wrapped round the child and a hot water bottle placed at his feet, if necessary one on either side as well, and lastly, the child should not be frightened by telling him anything about the operation; treat him as if the morning of an operation is like any other morning.

The way to prevent a child being frightened is to take no special notice of him, apparently devoting your attention to other things. What makes a child imagine he is going to be hurt or some unforeseen thing happen, is to pay him special attention and lay stress on the thing to be done, telling him not to be frightened, not to cry out, to be a little man. Take it for granted he is, and he will be. Let a child understand that he can trust you, that you are his friend, always to be relied upon. Once deceive a child by telling him an untruth, and he will never forgive or place his trust in you. Do not tell a child he is not going to be hurt, or that he is not going to suffer, when he is; gain his confidence by explaining things to him, and let him know anything to be done is for his benefit, to make him better. A child's hands should not be held down unless absolutely necessary. In most cases explaining to him that certain things have to be done, and if he is not quiet you will have to hold him, is sufficient. Once gain a child's confidence and you can do almost anything with him.

During the Operation.

No time should be lost at an operation. The nurse is responsible that everything necessary is at hand; if she is not sure, it is her place to ask the surgeon before the operation has commenced. So often at the critical moment an essential thing is required and valuable time lost by the nurse having to go for it. What stamps a nurse as efficient is that she has forgotten nothing. that she is prepared for every emergency. There is one point I wish to mention here, which is often neglected, that is, to have suitable sterile nail brushes. They should not be flimsy, but large ones with stout, thick bristles, and they should be boiled just before use.

The operating room should have plenty of light, free from fumes, such as those of gas sterilizers; no open fire or gas lights in the room, as chloroform forms poisonous fumes very irritating to the respiratory tract, causing bronchitis in many cases.

The temperature should be between 75 and 80 degrees F. The limbs of the child should be covered either with stockings or bandaged with cotton wool, and a light blanket over the body. The table should be one either with a heated top or have hot water bottles on it.

Just before commencing the operation, after the sterile towels have been placed in position, the nurse should hand the surgeon a sterile swab with some

tincture of iodine, to again apply over the skin. This is also necessary at the end of the operation when the last stitch is put in, to apply over the wound.

After Operation.

The bed should be ready before the patient leaves the operating table. Hot water bottles should be already in it, and blocks placed at the end of the bed in case of necessity.

In removing the patient from the table to the bed the child should be carried with his head and thorax lower than his abdomen, because if not in this position and he vomits he may aspirate some of the vomited material into the lungs and drown. A nurse should remain by the patient until he regains consciousness.

If the patient is suffering from shock, much can be done to relieve it. The position of the patient is of importance. The bed should be raised on blocks at the foot, so that the abdomen is on a higher level than the thorax and head and the patient without a pillow. This tends to prevent the blood accumulating in the abdomen and lower limbs and enables the blood to flow more readily from the great veins into the heart.

Elastic bandages, such as flannel, may be applied to the limbs, but should not be left on long on account of the damage they do by cutting off the blood supply. The abdomen may also be compressed with a flannel binder, so as to empty the large abdominal veins.

Transfusion of normal saline solution is one of the most valuable remedies we have in the treatment of shock. This may be continuous or repeated as often as is required. All the apparatus required is an aspirator needle in transverse section of its burners attached to three feet of rubber tubing, with a glass funnel reservoir, sterilized by boiling, and the saline injected into the subcutaneous tissues of the thigh or axillae.

Normal saline (salt, dr. 1 to water, 1 pt.) may be injected alone or either adrenaline, brandy or glucose added to it; the amount of brandy used depends on the age of the child. The adrenaline is mixed with the normal saline in a dilution of between 1 in 20,000 and 1 in 50,000, and the glucose should be mixed to make a 5 per cent. solution (which strength is isotonic with blood).

The effect is good as regards pulse, general strength and relief of thirst. Easily digested food should be given early by the mouth or rectum every hour or two. Digatelin and strychnine hypodermically are also useful.

Artificial respiration may be tried, often with a remarkably good effect; it draws blood into the chest to supply the heart and increases the oxygenation of the blood.

Children bear pain badly, therefore all possible should be done to relieve it. Morphia must be given very guardedly, as children are particularly susceptible.

Tincture opii ammoniata (paregoric) is the best preparation of opium for children; one oz. of this contains ½ gr. anhydrous morphia, a safe dose to give is five minims for every year of age.

Children suffer from the effect of chloroform more readily than adults. There is one case in every 100 anaesthesias which suffers from the condition

known as delayed chloroform poisoning. The symptoms of poisoning usually develop two or three days after the anaesthetic. They are vomiting, restlessness, drowsiness, thirst, and the breath emanates a peculiar odor of chloroform or acetone and acetone is present in the urine. The treatment consists in giving a smart purge of calomel, soda bicarb 1 gr. to 30 and glucose dr. 1 to dr. iv. thrice daily. The last two may be given per rectum or subcutaneously if they cannot be retained by the mouth.

Over-starving and over-purgation of children before operations predisposes to this condition. It is a useful procedure in children to give them an injection of morphine and atropine three-quarters of an hour before operation, as they require much less anaesthetic and do not suffer so readily from acetonuria.

Children may be given fluids, such as water, milk and water, or citrated milk, very early after operations, and saline should be given per rectum if they cannot retain water by the mouth. Their thirst should be appeased.

A Few of the Common Surgical Conditions of Children.

Burns.—These are very fatal. The nursing is the important part of the treatment. The main danger is shock at first and later sepsis. The principal points to attend to are keeping the burnt area from the air, keeping the child warm (with plenty of hot water bottles), giving hot drinks, such as hot milk and water by the mouth and hot saline by the rectum. Brandy may be given frequently, also strychnine and digitalin. The best application for the local condition is picric acid in solution. Picric acid 35 grains, alcohol 1¼ ounces, to 1 pt. distilled water.

This is applied by saturating lint or gauze in it and applying directly to the burnt surface, covering it over with absorbent cotton and a bandage, leaving it without changing for two or three days.

This solution is antiseptic, anaesthetic and not poisonous, and excells over other dressings by not having to be disturbed.

The later treatment when there is sloughing should be warm boracic or saline baths and boracic compresses until healing occurs. All oily preparations are harmful, as they retain discharges and prevent the proper cleansing of the part.

Tubercular joints are another extremely common condition in children. They should all be treated by absolute rest, i.e., fixation of the joint. When the spine or hip is affected, the child should be tied down on his back to a canvas frame made for the purpose.

The operation for the radical cure of Hernia is extremely frequent in children. The result largely depends on efficient nursing. The best way to nurse these cases is without any dressing. The children are usually tied down for the first few days, covered with a sterile sheet over a cage The wound should be sealed daily by painting with iodoform varnish, (Whitehead's).

An extra precaution to prevent soiling the wound is to make a small hole in a finger cot, through which a piece of rubber tubing is placed. This is fastened with a piece of adhesive tape, so that the urine is drained into receptacle such as a bottle in bed.

Cleft Palate and Hair Lip cases should be nursed as far as possible by one nurse, whom the child is used to, so as to prevent it crying. The parts should not be examined for at least a week, and no local treatment carried out. It is better to feed the child on meat extracts, such as Valenine's meat juice, Bovril, etc., for the first few days, as milk fouls the wound.

In the nursing of young children it must be remembered that they are more or less helpless, and only indicate generally that something is wrong, and this is done by color, temperature, pulse, respiration, restlessness, drowsiness and crying. Therefore when acutely ill they have to be watched very closely and carefully by the nurse for any change in their condition.

The thirst of a child should be satisfied as far as possible. If there is no contra-indication a child should be given as much water or milk and water as it will drink.

Remember most children sample things by taste and swallowing, therefore all articles which might be harmful to them, such as poison, etc., must be kept out of their reach.

E. M. P.

Halifax, N.S.

MASTER MINDS IN MEDICINE.

Extracts from Dr. W. J. Fischer's Address to the Berlin Graduate Nurses' Association.

Musicians point with pride to the deathless songs that have issued from the golden inspired harps of a Mendelssohn, a Verdi or a Schubert; literary artists ever find new beauties in the incomparable works of a Dickens, a Dumas, or a Longfellow; painters and sculptors never tire of the matchless canvasses of a Michael Angelo, a Corregio or a Rembrandt. Why should not we then as physicians and nurses, take a deep interest in the glorious conquests of medicine and surgery and the men who blazed the wilderness during those stormy centuries, their souls thirsting for the things that lay there—somewhere out in the open spaces where the brain of man was glad to wander free and untrammeled—men like William Harvey, John Hunter, James Simpson, William Stokes and Claude Bernard, who occupy exalted and honored niches in the world's hall of fame.

If you will bear with me patiently this evening we will go on a little journey to the homes of Harvey and Hunter, and I hope you will be amply repaid, in plucking here and there many fragrant flowers of appreciation in those gardens which seem to grow more beautiful with the cheery visit of each golden spring, and the lingering kiss of each departing autumn.

William Harvey (1578-1657).

Discoverer of the circulation.

The foundation for modern medicine was laid when William Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood through the human heart. This was way back in the seventeenth century, but it gave the builders of science something to work upon. Two books epoch-making in their importance, stand to the

credit of Harvey, the Englishman, who besides holding many important offices in his day, was also physician to His Majesty King Charles I. They are "De Circulatione Sanguinis" and "De Generationne," and simple as they read to-day, they contain the fundamental truths on the circulation of the blood and development, as worked out through long, weary years of research at a time when medicine and science ebbed low and England was disturbed by convulsions of internal strife and war.

Harvey is looked upon as the first great discoverer of physiology—a branch that tends so much to the perfection of medicine—and even to-day men, great intellectual giants, point to him as a prince among physicians. It was he who first set his finger upon the heart and the vessels, studied, dissected and experimented upon them until he realized the important truth that was to be told to the world.

William Harvey was born at Falkstone, 1578, educated at Canterbury and Caius College, Cambridge. He entered upon his medical education at Padua, taking his degree in 1602, obtained the degree of M.D. the following year from Cambridge.

A life of unusual activity crowded upon him. Great strides were now being made in England in the study of anatomy. Everywhere were lectures being given and dissections made.

In 1628 his book on Circulation was first given to the world. Harvey's discovery disturbed many scientific minds. Some believed and praised the theory, others ridiculed it. Some went even so far as to cry out that he was insane. All this adverse criticism had little effect upon him. The framework of truth was there, raised by the work of years, and no arguments were strong enough to pull it to the ground.

He retired from active life in 1656 on account of failing health, and on June 3rd, 1657, the white messenger stole into the room of William Harvey—great man of the world—and closed his eyes forever.

John Hunter (1728-93).

Great man of science and surgery.

In the whole history of medicine it is almost impossible to find a more striking personality than John Hunter. We love to look back a few centuries with pleasure and satisfaction upon the eventful years that covered his life.

Picture Hunter going around as physician, surgeon, anatomist, biologist, pathologist and naturalist—all these faculties developed to a high degree—and your mind can form some conception of the strong, versatile talent of this great and wonderful man.

Hunter was not an idle dreamer, thinking and spinning out his wonderful theories. No! far from it. He was a builder. He worked upon strong foundations—his work was lasting. He was verily a Caesar among men.

Student of nature from boyhood up, student in busy days of practice, Hunter remained a student—a seer to the last.

He had not only read with his eyes, but he probed into things about him, and experimented and dissected with his own hands hundreds and thousands of living things in nature's vast garden. "Don't think—try!" he would say.

"Be patient, be accurate!" Simple words, it is true, but applicable to the present time to the whole range of medical science. To-day Hunter, the instructor of such great men as Astley Cooper, Abernethy, Thompson and Jenner, is looked upon as one of the greatest clinicians.

John Hunter was born on a small estate seven miles from Glasgow. Little is known of his childhood days. At school books had little attraction for him. There was only one book he loved—the book of nature, full of the living truths that his probing mind could not overlook. At the age of twenty he joined his brother, who had attained some prominence in medicine, at London. Anatomy was his principal study and the dissecting room his little world, where he slaved from sunrise to sunset laying up stores of knowledge that come to those who toil patiently and earnestly. Recognition and promotion followed and at the age of twenty-nine the future held great prospects; but Hunter cared little for the future—he worked in the living present. It was his intention to institute an enquiry into the various organisms by which the functions of life are performed, that he might acquire some knowledge of general principles—the first time this had been attempted or carried far into execution. His health broke down under the severe strain of research work and he was advised to go abroad. During two years abroad he gathered the material for his great work—"Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation and Gunshot Wounds."

Years of unremitting toil followed. Always busy at his lectures, at his practice, his hospital work, he was still experimenting and dissecting.

His constitution was gradually weakening under the strain of all this work. To quote Thackeray, "He simply tore through life." Suffering from successive attacks of angina pectoris, his hand was still steady enough to perform for the first time in history the operation for aneurysm, an operation which has since saved thousands of lives.

In 1786 he could no longer walk, and consequently was driven wherever he went. But this was a busy year for him. Treatises and books from his ready pen were published.

World-wide honors and distinction had been conferred upon him. All his greatness was due to his own efforts. He was an indefatigable toiler and when the end came he died in the harness—worker to the last.

NINE WEEKS IN A FRENCH HOSPITAL.

After engaging to go as governess to the four children of Madame B——— in Paris, I learned that one darling was down with scarlet fever, which I had never had. Madame said there was no danger as the child was isolated and her doctor guaranteed that I would not take it. But after four days in the house I retired to bed with what the doctor was pleased to call la grippe. After a few days more he grudgingly admitted that I had "Scarlatina," but a mild attack. Madame B. got a Dutch woman to come by the day to look after me for three weeks, then I was sent to ——— Hospital, as the B's wanted to have their quarantine lifted and the house fumigated. I could not lift my feet, but I could shuffle, so I refused to be carried. It took me what seemed an endless

time to get down, with the aid of my Dutch, to the waiting cab and impatient driver. Soon the huge gates of the ——— Hospital closed behind me and I was introduced to my new abode—a small room off the main Women's Ward of the Scarlet Fever Pavilion. There were two beds in it, but as the second was used for up-patients I had practically a private ward. A Matron and two nurses were in charge and we shared the services of an orderly with the men's wing.

My door was partly of glass and the other patients would peer in at me with great curiosity until they found there was nothing unusual about the foreigner, "Mademoiselle Mees," and then what I did not see for myself I heard about.

The first thing in the morning the Matron made rounds, wearing a soiled dressing-gown and carrying under her arm a long loaf of bread from which she chopped off such a portion as each patient wished for—the day's supply. This was kept in the little bedside cupboards with shoes, etc. She (the Matron) did not always agree with the doctors about diet and would do as she saw fit in the matter. I was on a strictly milk diet, but she gave me bread, for which I suffered. My doctor scolded her sharply, but with little effect. To another patient she gave meat ahead of orders, and when a doctor was heard approaching told her hastily to put the plate in her cupboard.

I was in this Pavilion for five weeks, when orders were received that no more infectious cases would be allowed within the fortifications. So the patients were variously distributed to allow of fumigation.

On my very special request I was allowed to move into the Women's Medical Ward in the main building, where I remained twelve days and was then moved back to my first Pavilion—"Scarlet Fever" no longer—for three weeks more.

Baths were not given in this hospital unless the patient was considered dirty, or as treatment, and the presence of the orderly, a friendly soul, was never allowed to interfere with any of the ward routine and no screens were used. There was a bathroom off the ward for treatment, with a woman attendant. I took a course of starch baths, and then of sulphur, but the bath habit was not encouraged, and I was not allowed a third course. There was a bath also at one end of the ward and anyone using it did so in entire publicity. I saw the orderly carry one woman, undraped, to and from this bath, and one patient who intended keeping on her chemise until safely behind such poor shelter as the side of the bath might afford, was ordered by a nurse to strip first.

I was not disinfected before being moved into the main building, nor was my Matron who accompanied me and introduced me to the Medical Matron. When my new Head Nurse heard that I had been using my own linen, she said: "We have no nonsense of that kind in here"; and I was supplied with a hospital wardrobe:—A coarse (very coarse) one-piece chemise coming just below the knees, short sleeved, with a drawstring at the neck; a bed-jacket of soft twilled cotton, long sleeves, and fastening just at the neck, and a long, rough, blue coat lined with cotton, to wear about the grounds. We used our own shoes and stockings and a petticoat or skirt—I joined the petticoat brigade when able to move about.

I was thankful that my stay in the main building was short, for the "live stock" was appalling. I got very little sleep there. When I complained, they

had my mattress beaten, and the sheet spread beneath it was literally black. The nurses were very liberal with clean bed linen and apparel, but most of the patients must have brought companions with them, and these were taken as a matter of course.

There was more discipline in this ward, as there was more inspection than in the "Infectious." When the visiting doctors were about to make rounds a warning bell was sounded and all up-patients must jump into bed, and, with the bed-patients, lie like logs on their backs with bedclothes drawn up tight, feet flat down, and so remain until rounds were made, sometimes two hours, and woe betide the patient whose feet turned up.

When my diet was extended to fish and chicken I could get neither. The Matron always made some excuse of not having or being unable to get either just then, although I was more than willing to pay for them on the spot. My people in England were informed that my case was a mild one, and as I was in a hospital they were not worrying about me and little guessed how starved I felt. A patient, who had been a cook, and I used to plan the meals we would like to have. Bed patients were served first at meal times and there was not always enough to go round amongst the up-patients. However, a good Samaritan appeared for me in the person of Miss R——, a middle-aged Scotch lady who heard of me from my kind doctor. She visited me, bringing fruit and flowers, and when I left the hospital, still unable to lift my feet properly, took me to her apartment, and then to the station, getting my ticket, attending to my luggage and generally making me as comfortable as possible. I shall never forget her great kindness.

I do not know why she was allowed to visit an infectious ward, but she was so conscientious as to always walk home (a long way) after seeing me rather than endanger other passengers in a conveyance.

On reaching England I went at once to a Nursing Home, and here I was directed to a sort of summer-house and ordered to take a disinfecting bath. My trunk was deposited there, too, and I spread my things out on shelves for fumigation.

Fresh clothes were put on the doorstep for me, and after my bath I put out a shrinking but clean arm and gathered in the bundle. Mine was a weary body when at last I was bathed, clothed and pronounced "clean" and "safe," but my mind was at rest, for I was in England and near home.—M. H.

THE GROUCHES OF A GRAD.

That Wash.

It was not that Sadie and I approved of the Chinese that we sent our wash to a Chinese laundry; we didn't—not send our wash to the laundry but approve of the Chinese—I mean we did send our wash to the Chinese but didn't approve of the laund— Perhaps I had better start over again.

Sadie and I think that the Chinese are a great mistake, but with our little flat costing us thirty a month and living so high and going higher, and payments to be met or lose the lot and sometimes both of us out of a case at once, we naturally wanted to save where we could, and so sent our wash to Ah Wing's laundry,

where they only charge half as much for ripping up your things as the white places. At least we did send it up to two weeks after he lost us a complete set of everything each in the middle of last month. Not that we left him then because he lost the things, because that's liable to happen at any laundry, and they would probably have turned up again by degrees; no, it was what happened afterwards that made us change to the Non-Pariel, and I am just going to give the whole thing as it occurred and Sadie can say what she likes. I would hate to have any other nurses put in such an embarrassing position for want of a little warning.

It was really Sadie's fault. If she had been content for us each to ring up Ah Wing whenever we thought of it and demand the wash and call in together whenever we happened to be in the neighborhood—the laundry was in quite a nice part, only eight blocks from the flat—and ask about it, we would no doubt have got everything back as it was turned in, but one evening Sadie had an idea. It was nothing less than to intercept the seven foot by four policeman who came off the "point" at the end of our street at six o'clock every night, and ask him to accompany us to the laundry. Sadie insisted that the mere sight of the policeman would produce our wash right away, for she said that as the whole of the wash had been lost at once, it was all together somewhere, and had been accidentally overlooked, or deliberately suppressed; she was inclined to think the latter, but that was only her overweening anxiety for the laundry-bag. She had made a very nice laundry-bag, white linen, and had worked our combined initials on it in green silk, after a design of her own, so beautiful and intricate that when the silk had run a little it did equally well for the Maple Leaf Forever—not that I would tell Sadie so, because that was not her original intention. As I was saying, this was Sadie's theory, and she kept on about it so that when two weeks had passed and a lot of ringing up and two personal calls had failed to bring us back so much as one cuff apiece, I agreed, and we spoke to the policeman.

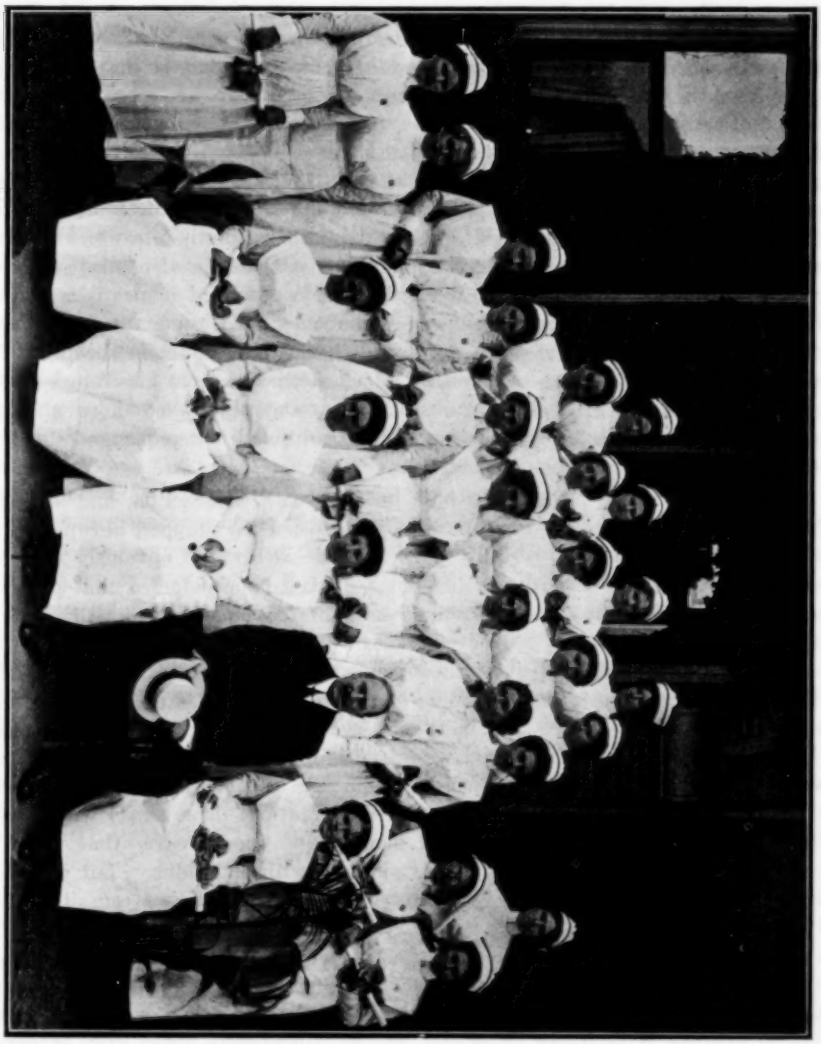
He was a nice policeman. He said at once: "Certainly, Miss. They are a dirty, careless lot, those Chinks; show me the place and I'll scare that wash out of them if it's there."

So we led the way, and he came striding along behind, and at the first crossing picked up a duplicate of himself, who fell into step beside him, and so we arrived at Ah Wing's laundry, Sadie and I a few steps in advance of the policemen.

Ah Wing was sitting on a box talking to one of his men and a lot more were ironing at tables round the walls, and when we appeared he nodded in his casual Chinese way, and said:—

"You come after washee? Too bad, I not catch him yet." And he seemed to be going to leave it at that, when the police force loomed in the doorway behind us.

Well, as Sadie said afterwards, she couldn't see how those men had ever slept with the consciences they must have had. I've poked a stick into an ant's nest and watched the upper stories immediately swarm with agitated ants, and I have seen a nimble terrier dropped onto the floor of a barn where a few rats were enjoying a quiet meal, and realized as never before how fast a rat can



OFFICERS AND GRADUATING CLASS 1912, HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL.

move, but the commotion in Ah Wing's laundry made those experiences pale into the merest insignificance.

With one suppressed howl, the men who had been quietly, dreamily ironing, started rushing frantically and aimlessly up and down and across the room; they bumped into benches and tables and one another; they tripped over their own and other people's feet; they swished each other over the head with flying queues; some had left their irons marking time on the garment they had been engaged upon; others still clutched their implements of honest toil, and when they presently found out, they dropped them promiscously, and more suppressed yells and a slight smell of singeing arose. The pandemonium only lasted a very few moments; then the Chinese seemed to reconcile themselves to the fact that they could not escape from the room—the back door must have been locked and the key, probably, in Ah Wing's pocket, and our auxiliary force blocked the front entrance entirely from view even—so they settled down in a watchful and suspicious group at the farthest end of the room, and mediated on their sins—I hope. Ah Wing, who was quite near the door, had not moved or uttered a sound. He just sat in frozen horror with an "The curse had come upon me" expression on his yellow face, until our original constable told him sharply "To hustle round and cough up that wash." Then he awoke from his trance, made one jump to a line of shelves against the nearest wall, pulled down a large bundle of clean clothes neatly done up in the traditional newspaper and slapped it down on the box on which he had been sitting.

Sadie murmured "Ah," in a tone thrilling with satisfaction, and stepped forward as Ah Wing ripped the parcel open. Then she stopped abruptly, for it was not our wash. Oh, certainy not. Most decidedly and obviously not our wash, and Sadie said so with the sharpness of that hope deferred that putteth an edge on the temper. But Ah Wing's sense of the fitness of things had been paralyzed within him along with every other kind of sense, by the advent of the police, and, deaf to Sadie's repeated assurances that it was *not* our wash, that it was not *our* wash, that it was *not our wash,* he snatched up and shook out article after article before our indignant eyes, clamoring frantically all the time that it was our washee, good washee, clean washee. In the midst of our wrath the fact was borne in upon us that the owner of that wash had been raised a pet. There were dress shirts with tucked fronts and dress shirts with plain fronts; there were tennis flannels and flannels—of finest weave—that weren't tennis; there were brown silk pyjamas, gorgeous with embrodiery; but what he had really spread himself over was his socks; there were dark green silk socks with a streak of vivid blue down each ankle, and dark blue socks, also silk, with a grass green streak down each ankle, and one simple and austere pair of dove-colored silk socks without any streaks at all. But, however interesting from an abstract point of view, it was still not our wash, and when we had remonstrated with Ah Wing to the bitter end, and he immediately began to go through the whole performance again as if we had never spoken, we turned in despair, abandoning all hope of our own wash, and came face to face with the policemen. We had been so annoyed with Ah Wing that we had quite forgotten the police, and when we remembered them we were more annoyed than ever. They leaned one on either side of the door, their shoulders touching in the middle; they

both had their hands clasped on their beautiful bright belt-buckles, and their nice red faces were a sympathetic purple. It was that fact which softened the asperity with which Sadie asked in a voice choking with helpless rage: "Can't you make him find *our* wash?" And when our original recruit straightened himself and roared: "Cut that out, John! Find the ladies their wash or you'll catch it," we quite forgave him his previous indifference. The effect on Ah Wing was magical. Dropping that lovely clean laundry in a heap on the dirty floor, he sprang to the line of shelves once more, wrenched down another lot and tore that open, and before we could stop him he was shaking out my best night-dress in one hand and flourishing Sadie's ruffled petticoat in the other!

Well, as I said before I would hate to have it happen to any other nurses for want of a word of warning. We would have paid more at a white laundry of course, but we should not have been at the mercy of a hopeless idiot like Ah Wing. He was exactly like a mechanical toy that keeps going till it runs down, and the police were absolutely useless. Of course it must have looked rather funny to anyone who didn't own the wash and wasn't in a furious rage about it all as we were, and they had the decency to pretend they were coughing, but no men with colds as bad as those should have been allowed on duty. They blocked our way of escape behind, and that obsessed Chinaman would still be shaking out our wash in front, if Sadie—Sadie is really a wonder in an emergency—hadn't suddenly stopped stamping her foot at him, and snatching an armful of wash out of his hands, started pushing it into the laundry bag anyhow, breathing threatenings and slaughter all the time.

In two seconds we'd got it all tucked away and then Sadie fluttered a dollar bill onto the floor at the feet of our policemen, and sailed out with a stiff little nod and her face the color of a July sunset over English Bay. I couldn't see mine, but I daresay it was just as bad, and we had to be extra dignified to make up. Half way home Sadie suddenly began to laugh, and when I asked what was the matter, she only said that after all they had a monotonous life on the Force, and they would never recognize us again because they saw so many people, that was one comfort. But when I said I hoped she didn't think those two policemen would mention the affair to any of the others she said that I actually had true Western optimism, and anyhow, we'd got our wash. But as I said before, we send it to the Non-Pariel now.

Vancouver, B.C. RENE NORCROSS.

A PRECOCIOUS TWELVE-YEAR-OLD.

I was recently called to assist in the management of a case of labour, the patient being a Hungarian forty-five years old, unable to talk English, the mother of a recently married daughter, and the subject of my sketch, Rosie, a twelve-year-old brunette, with the face of a witch and eyes that sparkled continuously. The doctor left me in charge, and as I sat by the patient's bedside Rosie came and asked me if I would have a cup of coffee. Her eye caught a Kelly pad placed by the stovepipe to be warmed. "Nurse, you don't need that rubber. Look here, I've got a good wide oilcloth on the bed," and she raised the blankets to show me how she had placed it. "Does it need to be pinned?" she said. Then she told me where the baby clothes were and clean linen for

the bed. There were separate parcels and she mentioned what were in each parcel.

"My father is fifty and my mother is forty-five, my sister Maggie is nineteen and I am twelve. Maggie was married last year, and she is in the same state as my mother. It's pretty soon, don't you think? I'm going to be a nurse like you and never get married. I wouldn't marry the best man living, even though I loved him ever so well. My mother's mother always told her never to get married and she often wishes she had taken her mother's advice. Now, there's Mrs. B. Mother is always teasing her to get married again, but I think she's better off the way she is.

"Her pains are pretty hard, aren't they? They were coming every five minutes before you came and now about every fifteen. Mother has had ten children and only three of us living out of the ten. The last time was down in Louisiana. Baby came before its time, you know. Mother lifted a heavy tub. It wasn't necessary. Father had to run three miles through the forest at night for the doctor, and when he came back he was just wringing wet and mamma was so pale and cold.

"Maggie thinks she's happy now. I wrote her a letter and she never answered it. I sent her a post-card and then she wrote mother that she was awfully busy with her chickens and cats and pet animals. I suppose she won't write at all when she gets her baby. Her husband is thirty-five, but he is awfully good to her. He bought her a new hat and she didn't like it. He sent to Winnipeg and got her an aviation cap and she got tired of that and he bought her a lovely new hat in Saskatoon. He's always springing surprises on her just like that. She thinks she's happy now, but wait till her trouble comes.

"Mrs. ——— has eight children and she expects soon to have another. You nursed her before in her confinement, didn't you? You wash the baby, don't you, nurse? The first nurse we had down in Louisiana wouldn't wash the baby so we wouldn't have her the next time. We had a lady doctor. She left it for Maggie and me to do and we didn't know anything about it.

"Her pains are getting harder, aren't they? I don't care whether it's a boy or a girl. I like babies anyway."

The return of the doctor put Rosie to flight. A couple of hours later I saw her in the kitchen whither I took the forceps to be boiled. She had an egg, some fish and some potatoes fried for me and some tea ready.

"Nurse, while you are boiling those you can take some tea. It will make you feel better," she said. "How much longer will it be, nurse? You know mother got up early this morning and I heard her and I said, 'What's the matter mother?' and she said she wasn't feeling very well, so I just got up and slipped on my clothes without saying anything, for I knew she was going to be sick. She was cold, so I took a cushion and heated it and put it to her feet and I heated a pillow and put it on her stomach."

The forceps were boiled and I returned to the bedside of Rosie's mother, but not all the trying experiences of a difficult case can erase from my memory the picture of that precocious, effective, little chatterbox talking with apparently equal facility in English and in Magyar and betraying no consciousness of the fact that there was anything unusual in what she said and did.

NURSE M. A. R.

THE SCHOOL NURSE.

The weekly meeting of the Toronto Public School Nurses was held the last week of school at the new Open Air School for Anaemic Children at Victoria Park. This gave the nurses an opportunity to see the improvement in the condition of the children in less than a week under such favorable conditions. At the conclusion of the regular business, Miss Rogers, Superintendent of the School Nurses, was presented with a walrus hand bag. Miss Jamieson, in making the presentation on behalf of the nurses, expressed the hope that Miss Rogers' intended visit abroad this summer would be most pleasant, adding that the staff would look forward eagerly to her return.

On June 27th the Executive of the Toronto Graduate Nurses' Club entertained the Superintendent, Miss Rogers, and staff of the Public School Nurses. Unfortunately a number of the nurses were unable to attend, but those who were present enjoyed the dainty tea which was served on the lovely lawn of the clubhouse. The President of the Club, Mrs. Paffard, and other members of the Board, were most kind in their welcome to the School Nurses.

That the Juvenile Court, which has only been established a few months in Toronto, is proving of value, not only in the protection of neglected children. but to citizens generally, was proven by a case which came before the Court very recently.

The School Nurse on visiting at the home of a child suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, found the boy living alone with his father (the mother having died some years ago) in a wretched shack. The father promised that he would have a physician examine the child's throat.

Several months passed and nothing being done, the Nurse called again and found the father partially intoxicated, and the condition of the shack worse than before. The father again gave his promise that the child should be attended to. Calling at the next house, an extremely tidy cottage, the nurse learned that the shack and its occupants had been for some years a source of great annoyance to the entire neighborhood; the house being the scene of drunken carousals night after night. Naturally the question was asked, "Why has the place not been reported?"

"It has been reported several times," came the answer, "but one can buy nearly every inspector with a drink."

The nurse, however, had not been offered this bribe, so her report went into the office, from which it was turned over to the Juvenile Court. Their "active man" was sent up to report on the case, and directly he saw conditions he determined to secure the child. With some difficulty he did this, and the father had to appear before the Court, while the child was temporarily handed over to the "Children's Aid."

The Judge, in response to the father's plea of one more chance, gave him an opportunity of securing a decent place to live and attending to the boy's throat, as well as extracting a promise of a changed mode of life. Spurred on by the fear of a year's imprisonment or a fine of $500 which the Judge told him he could impose, the man hastened to take a room in a respectable house, and also made arrangements to have the boy operated on the next day.

The School Nurse and Juvenile Court officer took the boy the next day to

the doctor's office, where the father had arranged for the operation. The room the father had secured was visited, and proving satisfactory, the child was left in his father's care, and in a few days showed every indication of better surroundings.

So in a few days the Juvenile Court and medical inspection accomplished what others had tried for some time to do. The shack was torn down as soon as the man had secured his new lodging house.

Miss Ethel L. England, R.N., Graduate of City Hospital, Rochester, N.Y., has been appointed School Nurse in Niagara Falls, Ont.

A NEW DISEASE.

A strange disease has manifested itself in Rangoon which has been under the notice of Captain Whitmore, I.M.S., Police Surgeon and Pathologist in the Rangoon General Hospital. Some thirty-five cases are under his observation at the hospital, in almost all of which the subjects were ill-nourished and emaciated and resulted in many cases of chronic morphinism. A number of dead bodies revealed the presence of bacilli. At first sight the disease would appear to be simply bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia, but neither of these diseases was followed by complete prostration and collapse, which was an outstanding feature of the new disease.

The principal symptoms noticed were:—

(1) Typical bronchitis,
(2) Broncho-pneumonia symptoms,
(3) Playing fever,
(4) Complete collapse, and
(5) Multiple abscess of several organs of the body.

Of 35 cases, 22 deaths were obviously by infection-bacilli under consideration, while in the remaining cases, infection with bacilli had been associated with serious illness arising from other causes.

Cultures were made from various diseased organs and gave pure growths of bacilli. The results were also noted of experiments made with bacilli by inoculating guinea pigs.—*The Nursing Journal of India.*

QUESTION BOX.

1. What is the best method for keeping a hospital free from flies?

2. Should bottles, jellies, etc., be kept on ice that is used in the patient's drinking water?

3. Would you consider it safe to have ice taken from the general refrigerator for a typhoid patient?

4. When the water supply is questionable, what is the best means of giving cold, palatable water to patients? Signed (A).

Editorial

COLOGNE.

The nurses who are fortunate enough to be at Cologne for the Congress have many rare treats in store. From the opening of the "Exhibition for Nursing and Social Work" on August 3rd to the close of the Congress, the time is fully occupied.

Several important subjects are down for discussion: "Report of the International Commission on the Preliminary Training of Nurses"; "The Result of State Registration in Those Countries in which it has been Introduced"; "The Position of the Matron with Regard to the Education and Training of Nurses"; "Nurses and Social Work," etc.

The expedition by steamer to Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, is just one of the pleasures arranged for the entertainment of the visitors. Sister Agnes Karll certainly deserves the heartfelt thanks of the nurses of every nation for all the earnest, persevering work so unselfishly undertaken and so zealously pushed forward to make the Congress of 1912 such an unqualified success.

STATE REGISTRATION—A DECIDED ADVANTAGE.

A meeting of some members of the House of Commons and a deputation from the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses was held recently in London. After Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and others had spoken in support of the Nurses' Registration Bill, "Dr. A. W. Chapple, who had been in practice for 24 years in New Zealand, and a member of Parliament in the Dominion, spoke with the force of unique experience of the question. He said so many persons were perfunctorily trained that the public must be protected; he was amazed that a reform of the kind had been so long delayed in England; in New Zealand the Nurses' Act had improved education, eliminated the imposter, and had raised the self-respect of the nurses. The hospitals which trained nurses vied with one another as to which should give the best education, and no medical man in New Zealand would go back to former conditions."—British Journal of Nursing.

Here is strong testimony as to the value of State Registration in New Zealand. Facts cannot be set aside. They speak very emphatically. Then take courage, all who are striving for State Registration. Success may not follow soon. But perseverance, courage and enthusiasm must not fail. Success *will* come.

ONE WAY TO GET NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

One enthusiastic worker for The British Journal of Nursing tells of her plan to interest nurses in the Journal, so that they will realize its value and become subscribers. She was selling the Journal at the Nurses' Exhibition. "My chief impression resulting from my experience is this: If nurses (trained and in training) fully grasped the important fact that it is a professional journal, in contra-distinction from the lay-edited unprofessional nursing papers, they would subscribe to it very much more than they do.

"Among those who were really glad to be enlightened were some quite young nurses, beginning their training. I laid hands on these, took them aside and showed them the duty and advantage to themselves of supporting a professional journal. If this should meet the eye of any of those nurses I should like to tell them that it would give me much pleasure to send the Journal (post free) to six of them for three months, on condition that they will continue to subscribe to it, from the office, for another nine months. By that time they will have learnt to appreciate it, and will not be able to do without it. By this means, too, I shall be able to test the strength of purpose of those who seemed to be really interested."

A few practical helpers of this sort would be a boon surely.

Mrs. Sulzer, whose official home is at Washington, D.C., a Graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, gives her views on nursing in the *Philadelphia Record*. Mrs. Sulzer, after completing her training, remained for some time at the Hospital, assisting in various kinds of work, and, later, was Assistant Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York. Wearying of institutional work, she resigned, and spent a few years in private nursing. She says:—

"Having an inside view of nursing and realizing its tremendous significance in the national life, I have very decided views on the subject. One thing I deplore, that the spirit of commercialism is nowhere more apparent than in the nursing profession, and I regret that the perfection of the work is less considered than the remuneration which comes after the drudgery of the training school. I admit that in every profession where a person expects to gain a living, the objective point is a monetary one. But nursing calls for more than a desire to make twenty-five, thirty or thirty-five dollars a week. A deep compassion for the ailing and an earnest effort to aid not only the patient, but to be helpful to the entire family should be an impelling force. I regret to say that nurses who are so inspired are the exception and not the rule.

I am an advocate of the two years' course instead of keeping the girls three or sometimes four years preparing for their work. In two years a girl will learn all that is needful for the average cases. Studying to be a nurse is dreary work, and it is enough to batter down some of the ideals which one may entertain in selecting this profession. Two years of it is therefore all that most girls can endure. I am a champion for the shorter course for the many and the advanced course for the exceptionally bright and capable, and this will lighten the burden put upon those who must have nurses in their families, and who cannot pay the present high rate charged.

I think that few people realize all that humanity owes to the modern trained nurse. Read the records of the past and see what conditions are now compared to those of fifty or even twenty-five years past. We are all familiar with the Betsy Prig and Sairey Camp type of nurse and with other ghouls of history and fiction. I am proud that American hospitals are considered the best and most skillfully managed of any in the world. Constantly the heads of similar institutions in England and the Old World cities come here to study out methods and to bring back to their people the result of our natural inventiveness and broad spirit of philanthropy. The nurse as trained to-day is one of the greatest benefactors of the world and a strong factor in civilization and national development.

The Guild of Saint Barnabas

CANADIAN DISTRICT

MONTREAL—St. John Evangelist, first Tuesday Holy Communion at M. G. H., 615 a.m Second Tuesday, Guild Service or Social Meeting, 4 p.m. Third Tuesday, Guild Service at St. John's, 8.15 p.m. Last Tuesday Holy Communion at R. V. H., 6.15 a.m.
District Chaplain—Rev. Arthur French, 158 Mance Street.
District Superior—Miss Stikeman, 216 Drummond Street.
District Secretary—Miss M. Young, 36 Sherbrooke Street.
District Treasurer—Miss F. M. Shaw, 21 Sherbrooke Street.

The anniversary festival of the Guild was kept by the Montreal Branch on St. Barnabas' Day, June 11th, when several members attended the celebration of the Holy Communion in the Church of St. John the Evangelist at 7 a.m.

The regular anniversary service was held in the Church of St. John the Evangelist at 8.15 p.m., when there were present: the Chaplain, the Superior, the Secretary, one honorary member, and thirteen members.

The anniversary office was said by the Chaplain, and the Rev. Mr. Winter gave a short address, taking for his text St. John 15: 16. He pointed out that we learn from this passage that it is through God's working in our hearts that each one of us has been led to his or her particular calling in this world; we have also here the purpose of our calling, it is "that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain," i.e., that we should bring others nearer to Christ. And it is those who have been thus chosen and who have given themselves willingly to Christ, whose prayers will be answered, because they will pray in a right spirit. The words of the text are taken from the gospel for St. Barnabas' Day, the festival of the man who was named "the Son of Consolation," from whom we may learn many lessons of unselfishness, and this passage should be a comfort to us, in the midst of the trials and troubles of daily life, by reminding us that our Lord has said, "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you," and therefore that we should trust ourselves and our work to Him.

The special Misericordia ribbon, the badge of ten years' membership in the Guild, was then given by the Chaplain to Mrs. Stanley and the Misses Sewell and Wilson. Tea was served in the Guild Room and the members afterwards dispersed, hoping to meet again in the autumn.

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

(INCORPORATED 1908)

President, Miss Bella Crosby, 41 Rose Avenue, Toronto; First Vice-President, Mrs. Tilley, 82 Roxborough Street W., Toronto; Second Vice-President, Miss G. A. Read, 772 Hellmuth Avenue, London; Recording Secretary, Miss Ina F. Pringle, 188 Avenue Road, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Jessie Cooper, 30 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto; Treasurer, Miss L. L. Rogers, R.N., 908 Bathurst Street, Toronto. Directors:—Miss K. Mathieson, Riverdale Hospital, Toronto; Miss Eastwood, 206 Spadina Avenue, Toronto; Mrs. Paffard, c-r 36 Yonge Street, Toronto; Miss M. Ewing, 295 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss Jean C. Wardell, R.N., 113 Delaware Avenue, Toronto; Miss Julia Stewart, 12 Selby Street, Toronto; Miss FlorencePotts, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Mrs. Yorke, 400 Manning Avenue, Toronto; Miss Eunice H. Dyke, R.N., 74 Homewood Avenue, Toronto; Miss Mary Gray, 505 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss Janet Neilson, 295 Carlton Street, Toronto; Miss A. I. Robinson, 295 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss G. L. Rowan, Grace Hospital, Toronto; Miss Janet G. McNeill, 505 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss De Vellin, 505 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss A. Carnochan, 566 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Conveners of Standing Committees—Legislation, Mrs. Paffard; Revision of Constitution and By-laws, Miss Dyke; Press and Publication, Miss Rowan. Representative to The Canadian Nurse Editorial Board, Miss E. J. Jamieson.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive was held on June 5th at the Toronto Graduate Nurses' Club, 295 Sherbourne St. Thirteen members were present, including Miss Smith, Chairman of the Hamilton Chapter. The Executive decided that the Association would pay the travelling expenses of members of the Association who contributed to the programme of the Annual Meeting, and all expenses of non-members contributing. There were twenty-eight applications to consider. Twenty-seven of these were accepted and the other applicant advised to take some post-graduate work to supplement the training received in St. John's Hospital, Toronto, and apply again.

The Treasurer reported a balance of $423.43. After the appointment of Conveners of the Standing Committees there was some discussion on registration.

The July meeting was held on Tuesday, July 9th, with seven members present. Twelve applications were considered and accepted.

The Executive has decided to try to place within reach of intending students some information which will enable them to make wise choice of a training school, by means of the press and in other ways. This is to counteract the tendency to train in short course schools.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL

President, Miss B. M. Simpson, Assistant Superintendent, Hamilton City Hospital; Vice-President, Mrs. Newson, 87 Pearl Street North; Recording Secretary, Miss M. E. Dunlop, 175 Charlton Ave. East; Corresponding Secretary, Miss E. F. Bell, Night Supervisor, Hamilton City Hospital; Treasurer, Miss A. Carscallen, 64 Emerald St. South.

Executive Committee—Miss L. O. Watson, 423 Main St. East; Miss C. E. Flock, 238 Robert St.; Miss A. E. McDermott, 10 Stinson St.; Miss M. McEachern, 143 James St. South; Miss M. L. Hannah, Mountain Sanitorium.

Regular meeting first Tuesday, 8 p.m.

Miss Pearle Simmons has gone to Detroit to take charge of the operating room in Grace Hospital.

Miss Finley has returned from Chicago, after having spent a pleasant holiday with her sister.

Miss Irene Elliott has returned from New York to do private nursing in the city.

Miss Edna Dennis has taken charge of the Victorian Order of Nurses' work in Dundas for one month.

The Graduate Nurses' Alumnae Association of Hamilton entertained the graduating class of 1912 at a picnic in Dundurn Park. There was a large attendance and a very enjoyable time was spent, thanks to Miss Deyman and committee.

Miss Isabel McIntosh has given up her position in Dr. Bull's Sanitorium and is visiting in the city.

Miss Ida Carr, of Ridley College, St. Catharines, is relieving Miss Bell, Night Supervisor, H. C. H., for her vacation.

Misses Wilkin, Waller, Flock and Bell are spending their vacation at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Miss Madeline Hunt is spending the summer at Port Dover.

Miss Madden has returned from an enjoyable trip to the West and has resumed her duties at the H. C. H.

Miss Belle McGregor has accepted the position of Night Supervisor at Harbor View Sanitorium, North Vancouver.

THE CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION AND REGISTER FOR GRADUATE NURSES, MONTREAL.

Established 1895. **Incorporated 1901.**

President—Miss Phillips.

Vice-Presidents—Miss M. Welsh and Miss Colquhoun.

Treasurer—Miss Des Brisay.

Secretary—Miss Colley, 133 Hutchison Street.

Registrar—Mrs. Burch, 175 Mansfield Street.

Reading Room—The Lindsay Bldg., Room 611, 517 St. Catherine St. West.

Lectures—From November until May, inclusive, in the Medico-Chirurgical Society Rooms, 112 Mansfield Street, first Tuesday, 8 p.m.

The Board of Directors of the C. N. A. held their meeting a week later than usual, Miss Phillips having been out of town and in order to get the report of the Hamilton meeting from Miss Colquhoun.

Miss Des Brisay and Miss Colly were appointed delegates to Cologne by the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses. They also represent our own Association at the International Council. Miss Des Brisay is to represent Mlle. Jeanne Mance at the pageant to be held in Cologne. In order to obtain the consent of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu Hospital to represent their foundress, the hospital was visited by Miss DesBrisay and Miss Colquhoun. They were very graciously received, and the Lady Superior presented them with photo of Jeanne Mance.

The garb worn by her was very simple, consisting of a plain black dress with shoulder cape, a little round white cap and a white apron, not a difficult costume to copy. Jeanne Mance was not a nun, therefore did not wear the habit of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu.

Miss Martha Colquhoun sailed for Liverpool on June 18th, to be absent two months.

The members of the C. N. A. wish to express their sympathy with Miss Sara Fraser, whose father recently died at his home in Renfrew.

Miss Baikie, Lady Superintendent of the Lachine General Hospital, attended the Convention at Hamilton.

Miss Fortescue, our Acting Secretary, has been a patient in the M. G. H.

Mrs. Burch, our Registrar, reports a good month's work. Many of the nurses are going for holidays to the mountains or ocean.

1897.—Victorian Order founded under Royal Charter, by Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.

1901.—Lady Minto Cottage Hospital Fund, $26,300.26. Raised by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto.

1903.—Inauguration of the Lady Grey Country District Nursing Scheme.

1912.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught is making an appeal for an Extension Fund to further the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses, especially in the new and sparsely settled parts of the Dominion of Canada.

TABLE SHOWING GROWTH DURING YEARS 1898-1911.

Year.	Nurses.	Patients.	Visits.
1898	16	673	8,080
1899	32	1,663	20,282
1900	32	2,377	28,715
1901	55	2,798	30,491
1902	67	3,251	32,221
1903	62	5,309	37,002
1904	79	6,006	35,251
1905	92	8,040	42,403
1906	104	10,501	52,325
1907	114	10,753	68,093
1908	117	10,724	79,670
1909	151	14,560	100,626
1910	160	18,189	129,633
1911	191	19,922	162,373

A post-graduate course in district nursing—four months—is given at one of the training centres of the Order—Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg. For full information, apply to the Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset Street, Ottawa; to the District Superintendent, 29 Bishop Street, Montreal; to the District Superintendent, 206 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or to the District Superintendent, 145 Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg, Man.

HOSPITALS AND NURSES.

Miss Victoria L. Winslow is now Lady Superintendent of the General Hospital, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Miss Lina L. Rogers, who sailed from Montreal July 5th, will attend Cologne Congress and visit schools in England and Germany. Miss Hersey, Superintendent of Nurses, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, sailed with Miss Rogers, and will also attend Cologne Congress and afterwards join friends for a pleasure trip.

Miss Goodhue, Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has quite recovered from her recent illness, and is at present in England; she expects to be abroad all summer and resume her duties in the R. V. H. in October. Miss Hall, graduate of the R. V. H., is taking her place in the meantime.

Miss Bayne, graduate, class 2, '02, Royal Victoria Hospital, and Miss Easton, class '08, leave shortly to take positions in the new hospital in Edmonton.

Miss Helen Randal, graduate Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been chosen to act as Lady Superintendent of the Vancouver General Hospital. Miss Randal will begin her duties on the 15th of July.

Miss Kathleen Macdonell, graduate of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, has taken the post-graduate course in the Woman's Hospital, New York, and passed her examinations successfully, also the State of New York Board examinations for R. N. Miss Macdonell intends remaining in New York for some time.

Miss Vera Whitney, graduate of Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., class '05, has taken charge of the operating room of the "'Children's Memorial Hospital," Montreal.

Miss A. M. Ross, Superintendent of P. E. I. Hospital, Charlottetown, P.E.I., leaves the first of June for a two months' trip to the Pacific Coast.

Miss England, a graduate of the P. E. I. Hospital, will be in charge during Miss Ross' absence.

Miss Parker, graduate of Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, is doing private nursing in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Miss A. M. Andrews, Fernie, B.C., is spending a month in Canmore, Alta.

The position of Superintendent of the General Hospital, Prince Albert, Sask., made vacant by the resignation of Miss Campbell in December, is now occupied by Miss Elizabeth Brydone Lockerbie, of Edinborough, Scotland. The hospital has a very active service and is doing an excellent work.

Miss Sims and Miss Mabel Sims, Superintendent and Assistant, respectively, of the General Hospital, Medicine Hat, Alberta, have resigned.

St. John's, Newfoundland.—A very quiet wedding took place from the General Hospital, St. John's, Newfoundland, on Tuesday, June 4th, when

Miss L. Hannaford, who has been Matron of the hospital for nine years, was married to Mr. Barron. The sun shone brightly, happy augury for their future life, and as they passed the corner of the hospital they were greeted with showers of shoes from the patients and nurses assembled on the balcony of Cowan Ward. Mrs. Barron received many beautiful presents. The nursing and medical staff of the hospital, past and present, gave her a solid silver tea kettle with lamp, on which was engraved, "Presented to Lucy Hannaford by her colleagues of the medical and nursing staff of the General Hospital, St. John's, 1903-1912." While rejoicing in her happiness, we regret the loss to the hospital. The Nursing Superintendent especially will miss her very much, as they took up their positions at the hospital at the same time and have worked together for the last nine years. Mrs. Barron was graduate of St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.

Miss Lulu Sutherland, class of '11, G. & M. Hospital, Collingwood, has been appointed Head Surgical Nurse at the G. & M. Hospital, St. Catharines.

The Board of Management of the G. & M. Hospital, Collingwood, have granted an extended leave of absence to Miss Morton, Superintendent of the Hospital, who intends paying a visit to her native country, Ireland. During her absence Miss Jean Carr, a graduate of the school, will be in charge.

The Ladies' Board of the Collingwood Hospital, realizing that the whole work of a hospital does not consist alone in caring for the patients within its walls, but must reach out to help those who, while needing nursing care, yet for various reasons are compelled to remain at home, resolved at their last meeting that each nurse in training in her senior year shall serve a term of two months in district nursing under the supervision and direction of the Superintendent and Medical Staff of the hospital.

Miss Patterson, formerly Head Nurse in operating room at McKellar Hospital, Fort William, Ont., and graduate of Grace Hospital, Detroit, is the newly appointed Superintendent of the R. M. & G. Hospital, Port Arthur, Ont.

Miss Cade, late Superintendent R. M. & G. Hospital, will return to Toronto in July.

Miss N. Shaughnessy spent a pleasant holiday in Duluth.

The graduating exercises of the 10th class of the D'Youville Training School in connection with the Ottawa General Hospital, were held on Wednesday, June 5th, in the lecture hall of the Nurses' Home. The spacious room was quite transformed with pretty yellow and white decorations and exquisite cut flowers and palms.

Dr. R. Chevrier acted as Chairman, and after a musical number by the orchestra, introduced the speakers in his usual happy style.

Dr. Chabot delivered the opening address, and reviewed in an eloquent manner the work of the hospital and progress of the training school, mentioning kindly the former beloved Superintendent, Sister Mary Alice, and her present efficient successor, Sister Josaphet, whose arduous duties in that capacity were chiefly responsible for the standing of the training school to-day. His words of congratulation and advice to the graduates were much appreciated.

Mrs. Chas. O'Connor, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary in connection with the hospital, presented the diplomas, whilst Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, Convener of the Ottawa General Hospital Committee of the May Court Club, pinned medals on the following: Sister Flasie Domitilde, Ottawa; Miss D. Mennell, Peterboro; Miss Y. Blais, Ottawa; Miss Anna Hall, Prescott; Miss Kathleen Turner, Rockland; Miss Patricia Redmond, Manotick; Miss E. Belliveau, Ottawa; Miss Ethel Walsh, Ottawa; Miss Helen Cregan, Vankleek Hill. Miss Ethel Walsh, having merited prize for highest percentage on totals, captured the unique wrist watch presented by Dr. J. L. Chabot, M.P.

A pleasing vocal solo by Miss V. Gravelle was the next number on the delightful programme. An address to the nurses by Dr. H. Ells followed. Being thoroughly familiar with his subject, owing to his sojourn as House Surgeon in the institution, he delivered in singular style a most interesting résumé of the nurse's varied and ofttimes arduous duties during the three years term. His congratulations and advice were most opportune.

Rev. Dr. Sherry, in the closing address, gave a scholarly review of nursing from the primitive days, mentioning the most remarkable women in the early centuries, down to our own time, drawing out and illustrating to the audience present the wonderful advancement made, passing briefly over Florence Nightingale, making mention of her justly earned laurels and establishing her as foundress of the present day training school. His concluding remarks of Godspeed to the young graduates were most happily chosen.

Sir Jas. Grant proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers, and congratulated, not only the graduates, but the medical staff and sisters in charge, of the excellent training in theoretical and practical nursing given the pupils, and the kind and tender care extended to the patients.

The rendering of "God Save the King" brought the pleasant event to a close. The guests then repaired to the lawn, where dainty refreshments were served and the congratulations of the friends of the young ladies received.

Among those present were Rev. Fathers Plantin, Sherry, Finnegan and McMillan; Doctors Sir Jas. Grant, Chevrier, Chabot, Ells, Minnes, Law, Nagle, Flegg, Valin, Church, Molin and others.

The last of the series of interesting meetings held during the year by the Alumnae Association of the Ottawa General Hospital took place in May. The President, Miss Leyden, presided. The attendance was unusually large, and after the regular business was transacted Dr. J. R. O'Brien delivered a most delightful lecture on "Serum Therapy," sketching the remarkable changes during the past five years in surgery and nursing, emphasizing in particular the changes made in medicine. In the course of his lecture he stated that of all known serums vaccination was among the first discovered, in 1796, but for seventy-five years was unappreciated. His firm conviction is that vaccination is a certain preventive of smallpox, and he had no hesitation in saying so to the nurses present.

After a vote of thanks to the lecturer, tea was served and a social hour spent.

The annual meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Kingston General Hospital was held in the Nurses' Residence on Tuesday afternoon,

June 11th. Reports of the year were presented and approved. Mrs. S. F. Campbell, the delegate to the Ontario Graduate Nurses' Convention, held in Hamilton in May, read a report of the meetings. Officers elected for the coming year were: Honorary President, Miss Emsley, Lady Superintendent of the K. G. H.; President, Mrs. W. J. Crothers, Jr.; First Vice-President, Mrs. George Nicol; Second Vice-President, Miss Emily Baker; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. S. F. Campbell; Assistant Secretary, Miss Evelyn Patterson.

Vancouver.—Miss Kate Gallaher, lately Lady Superintendent of the Vernon Hospital, B.C., took the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Vancouver General Hospital on April 23rd.

Miss Coburn, graduate of the McNutt Hospital, San Francisco, took the position of Supervisor of the surgical wing of the V. G. H. on May 5th.

Miss Baynes (V. G. H. graduate), for some time past Night Supervisor of the V. G. H., resigned at the end of April to start a private hospital. She is succeeded by Miss Mavity, also a graduate of the school.

Miss May Ewart (V. G. H.) has accepted the position of Supervisor of the medical wing in place of Miss Robertson (V. G. H.), who resigned to take charge of the Nanaimo Hospital.

Miss Crowell, graduate of the Clara Barton Hospital, San Francisco, has taken charge of the maternity department.

On May 27th Mrs. (Dr.) Carder, a graduate of the Vancouver General Hospital, gave a most enjoyable tea at her residence on Thirteenth Ave., Fairview, in honor of Miss Macfarlane, the retiring Lady Superintendent of the Vancouver General Hospital. More than a score of Miss Macfarlane's graduates were present, and many more would have attended but for those twin obstacles, hindrances in the nurse's path—distance and urgent cases. After all had assembled, Miss Judge, in the name of her fellow-graduates, presented the Lady Superintendent with a very beautiful silver mesh bag, containing a hundred dollars in gold of the new coinage, fresh from the mint. Miss Macfarlane's surprise and pleasure were a source of much satisfaction to the members of the innocent conspiracy, as in a few well chosen words she thanked her nurses for the gift.

On the following morning the doctors on the visiting staff, who had selected Dr. Keith for their spokesman, gave Miss Macfarlane a token of their esteem in the form of a handsome gold watch bracelet, and the rest of the medical men followed with a beautifully appointed travelling bag, while the parting gift of the nurses in training consisted of a lovely silver box containing a manicure set.

The affectionate regrets and the best wishes of all those whose work brought them into contact with her, will accompany Miss Macfarlane on her departure from the V. G. H. She possesses in a marked degree the happy gift of winning and holding the love and loyalty of all who come under her influence and authority, and those nurses who had the privilege of training under her wise, kind and just rule, will feel that in losing her the hospital has lost the subtle element, the personality that made it, to them, a second home.

The ladies of South Vancouver, B.C., who are interested in the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses, will meet in Westminster Church on Friday, June 14, at 3 p.m., to organize a society to assist in furnishing a Nurses' Home and do other work in connection with the establishment of the nurses in that municipality. The Municipal Council has given a grant of $500 to assist the undertaking.

A new branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses has recently been formed in Saskatoon. As yet it is affiliated with the Ladies' Hospital Aid and Benefit Society. The branch will be started with one nurse.

Miss Bertha Willoughby, late Superintendent of the General Hospital, Kingston, Ontario, has been appointed nursing sister in charge of the Military Station Hospital here.

The Heartz Memorial Hall, Charlottetown, was crowded to the doors on the occasion of the graduating exercises in connection with the P. E. Island Hospital Training School for Nurses, on the evening of April 30th.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Rogers presided, and seated on the platform were the trustees and medical staff of the hospital, the Lady Superintendent, Miss A. M. Ross, and the nurses.

The graduates this year are Miss Rena Stewart and Miss Annie E. Stevenson, who were presented with their diplomas by Lieutenant-Governor Rogers and afterwards addressed by Dr. S. R. Jenkins of the medical staff and Percy Pope of the Trustee Board.

During the presentation of the diplomas the graduates were the recipients of two magnificent bouquets handed them by little Miss Mary Moore and donated by James Tait, Jr., the well-known florist of this city.

A delightful programme was rendered which included vocal solos by Miss Lucy Blanchard, Miss Jennie Hood, Percy Stanley and Parker Hooper; a piano solo by Clarence Tidmarsh, a piano duet by Misses Katie Stanley and Jennie Hood, and readings by Miss Lois Taylor and Miss Maud McLean, all of which were heartily applauded.

The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Nurses' Club was changed to the secoond Monday of June, the first being the King's birthday. The President, Miss E. H. Jones, was in the chair. Eight members were present. Two new members were received last month.

The Real Estate Committee gave a good report on our new venture.

An interesting report on the work of the Local Council of Women was given by Miss E. H. Jones.

Our resolution in support of registration for nurses was favorably received by the Council. The second resolution—to provide a school nurse for Victoria—was not considered.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The graduating exercises at St. Joseph's Hospital were held June 27th at 4 p.m. on the beautiful convent lawn which adjoins the hospital grounds. This spot, so secluded and inviting, was decorated with plants, flowers and bunting, and a platform erected for the occasion. As the sweet strains of a march were wafted by summer breezes from the convent

balcony, the graduating class, headed by the Superintendent of the Training School, proceeded from the hospital to their seats in front of the platform. Accompanying the graduates were five tiny flower girls laden with floral tributes, sent by numerous appreciative friends and patients.

On the platform were: Mayor Ray, Chairman; Rev. Father Grenier, who presented the diplomas; Rev. Father Caisse, who gave a few words of advice and encouragement to the class; Dr. Beck, who pinned on the medals; Dr. C. C. McCullough, who gave a splendid address to the graduates.

The graduates are: Sister M. Frances, of the St. Joseph's Community; Miss Lucille Lemier, Port Arthur; Miss Effie Wark, Port Arthur; Miss Minnie McKay, Fort William; Miss Sophia Gagnon, Sault Ste. Marie; Miss Wishart, Port Arthur; Miss Helen Jones, Port Arthur; Miss Margaret McNicholl, Peterboro.

Prizes were awarded as follows: For highest marks in theoretical examinations, Miss Gagnon; for deportment during training, Miss McKay; for highest marks on paper on medicine, Miss McNicholl.

After the exercises were over a reception was held, the Ladies' Aid serving delicious refreshments.

In th evening a water party on the "Sigma," Mr. James Whalen's beautiful yacht, closed a very pleasant graduation day.

The graduating exercises of Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, N.S., were held on the evening of May 24th. The platform had been simply yet effectively decorated for the occasion, the background being draped with large British ensigns, while the front was prettily bordered with potted plants, flowers and greenery.

The President, Thomas Cantley, occupied the chair. On the platform were Lieutenant-Governor MacGregor; Miss Sheraton, the efficient Superintendent of the hospital; E. M. Macdonald, M.P. for Pictou; W. A. MacIntosh, J. C. MacGregor, Mayor Underwood, Dr. M. R. McDonald, Dr. Miller, and Dr. Benvie.

The financial report was given by Treasurer J. C. MacGregor. In 1897 the hospital was opened. In 1906 an addition was built at a cost of $18,000. Now in 1912 they are compelled again to extend at a cost of at least $20,000.

Everyone is proud of the success of Aberdeen in every particular, and he anticipated that in six years more we would be face to face with another expenditure of $20,000 or $25,000 for further extensions. Since the inception of the hospital over 3,400 patients had passed through its wards, and in addition we had a splendid training school which had already turned out over thirty trained nurses ,who are to be found all over Canada, from Sydney in the east to Prince Rupert in the west.

The Superintendent's report showed the number of patients in the hospital last year to be 361, viz.: New Glasgow, 141; country districts, 90; Stellarton, 61; Trenton, 39; Westville, 25; N. S. Steel Co., 38. Besides in the outdoor department there were 529 dressings done. There are in training 12 pupil nurses.

The four graduating nurses were then called up and their pass marks read, when Lieutenant-Governor MacGregor, in a few neat phrases, handed each her diploma and gallantly pinned the badge on the nurses. These graduate nurses were: Miss Myra A. Manning, Sydney; Miss Marion G. Clarke,

Sydney; Miss Edith Wiltshire, Kentville; Miss Edith G. Adams, Brookfield. Dr. Benvie, of Stellarton, then addressed the nurses on the principles that should guide them in their chosen work, in which he impressed the necessity of tact, of sympathy, of carrying out the physician's orders, of caring for their own health, and of cultivating the art of always looking on the bright side.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P., was then called on and after thanking the Board for the honor accorded him, he congratulated the good people of New Glasgow on their magnificent hospital, for the whole Province appreciates the wonderful work which Aberdeen Hospital is doing in the homes of the poor, and the sick and distressed. He then traced the history of modern nursing, and paid a deserved tribute to the Sisters of Charity in the Roman Catholic Church, who were the pioneers in this work and whose noble efforts are among the most glorious chapters in the history of that church. Lieutenant-Governor MacGregor also spoke briefly. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

St. Catharines, Ont.—The graduating exercises were held in the Men's Surgical Ward in new hospital. The graduates were Misses McPhee, Moyer, Knoles, Moore, Shaunch, Troxell, Boutcher. At three o'clock the graduates entered the ward, which had been beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and flowers, and took their places on the platform, followed by their Superintendent, Miss Uren, and pupil nurses. Messrs. McLean, President; J. B. McIntyre, Secretary; H. McSloy, Treasurer, and M. Y. Keating, members of the Board of Management, were also on the platform. After taking the Florence Nightingale pledge, diplomas were presented by M. Y. Keating and medals were pinned on by Mrs. J. G. Moor. Two little flower girls presented Miss Uren with a beautiful bouquet of pink roses from the pupil nurses, and Mrs. Hamilton, former Superintendent, with a bouquet of red carnations from her graduates. An orchestra added much to the pleasure of all present, as did also the solos rendered by Miss Greenwood of St. Catharines and Miss Whilicker of Hamilton. Doctors Currie, Paton and Shutt presented flowers, which the nurses were unable to carry. In the evening Miss Uren and nurses were at home to about one hundred guests. Cards and dancing were indulged in. Dainty refreshments were served and the party dispersed, feeling that the graduation exercises had been a grand success. By the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. H. McSloy the graduates enjoyed an auto drive to Chippewa, Niagara Falls, Queenston and Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Mrs. Elliott has returned to Niagara Falls, N.Y., after spending a month with Mrs. Crowley, New York.

Mrs. Hamilton (née Hollingworth) spent several days in the city and attended the graduation of her neice, Miss Knoles.

Miss Evangeline Emsley, graduate of Washington, D.C., has been appointed Superintendent of Nurses at the Kingston General Hospital, Kingston, Ont.

The graduating exercises of the Kingston General Hospital were held on April 28, 1912, when a class of ten nurses received their diplomas. Miss Victoria Long was awarded the gold medal and Miss Kathleen Blacklock the silver medal.

A luncheon was held in the dining room of Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario, on Thursday, May 28th, at 2 p.m., to which the members of the Alumnae Association were invited, in honor of the graduating class of 1912. A number of former graduates were present, many coming from a distance to do honor to the new class and to their Alma Mater. Miss Florence Struthers, class of 1903, and now Lady Superintendent of the Immigration Hospital, Winnipeg, Man., speaking on behalf of the Alumnae Association, thanked Miss M. Stanley, Lady Superintendent of Victoria Hospital, for the invitation and in a few choice words expressed her appreciation, etc. Miss M. Stanley then addressed a few earnest words to the former graduates and the members of the graduating class, dwelling particularly upon the duty of faithfulness and loyalty to the school, and assuring them of a hearty welcome at all times to their Alma Mater.

After the luncheon they adjourned to the class room, where a business meeting was held for purpose of electing the officers for the coming year, Miss Enid Forsythe and Miss Agnes Milroy acting as scrutineers. Miss M. Lyons was re-elected President; Miss B. McIntosh, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Barbara Gilchrist, Corresponding Secretary. Programme Committee—Miss Leath, Miss Mitchell, Miss Burdick.

Many business matters were discussed and satisfactorily arranged. Miss L. Wiseman and Miss B. McIntosh have been appointed assistants to Miss M. Stanley, Lady Superintendent V. H., London, Ontario.

The graduating exercises of the Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario, Training School for Nurses were held on the hospital grounds. An open air theatre had been constructed between two wings of the hospital and the platform looked down upon a miniature garden of flowers, around which seats for the audience had been placed. The bouquets for the graduates made a beautiful bank of flowers the length of the platform.

The graduating class received their diplomas and medals from the hands of the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia. Immediately upon the Royalty party being welcomed the Nightingale pledge was received from the graduates by Lieut.-Col. Gartshore, Chairman of the hospital trust. Dr. J. S. Niven, Chairman of the medical staff, presented the medals for proficiency, to Miss Laura E. Wiseman, gold medalist in practical work; Miss Bertha M. McIntosh, silver medalist in practical work, and Miss Ida S. B. Rosser, medalist in theoretical work.

The graduates were then presented to the distinguished visitors and received their diplomas from the Duchess of Connaught and their medals from the Princess Patricia as they were presented. Mayor C. Graham, who presided, then introduced the Duke of Connaught, who delivered a brief but feeling address. He remarked on the fine appearance of the hospital and the excellent equipment which it appeared to have. He expressed appreciation for the welcome he had received and spoke a few appropriate words to the graduates. He felt that they, one and all, would never be lacking in kindly affection and mercy in the performance of their duties in the sphere of life which they were about to enter upon more fully. The graduates are: Laura Ethel Wiseman, Kirkton; Bertha Margaret MacIntosh, Woodstock; Janie F.

Govenlock, London; Elfleda Myrtle Gee, London; Alma G. Chandler, Lakeside; Blanche Gibson, Paisley; Kathleen Marguerite Prebble, London; Jean Carswell, London; Ida Bull, Brantford; Annie F. Alderson, Kintore; Lily Edna Runions, London; Della Grace Hutchinson, Port Rowan; Florence Bailiff Bucke, London; Lucy Minetta Trace, London; Henrietta Mellett, Dublin, Ireland; Enid Marie Forsythe, London; Annie Grieve, Parkhill; Ida S. B. Rosser, Denfield; Agnes Janet Milroy, London; Edna J. Garrett, London; Margery Schlueter, Preston; Lela M. Harper, Aylmer; Jean E. Paul, Mandaumin; Caroline E. McMurray, Leesboro; Irene Ethel Holmes, Lucknow; Victoria Augusta Goulding, Ilderton.

The world-wide anguish for the terrible "Titanic" disaster has been more especially centred in Halifax, the harboring port of the boats engaged in the mournful search for the bodies of victims of this awe-inspiring misfortune.

Many pathetic incidents associated with the burial of the unidentified have been already recorded and published, more especially the recovery of the body of an unknown baby boy and the funeral conducted by request of the crew of the Mackay-Bennett search boat.

One of the largest halls in Halifax, the rink of the Mayflower Curling Club, procured by the company of the White Star Line, is the improvised mortuary, draped in mourning and furnished with every testimony of an anxious consideration for the wishes for all related to this great community in an almost universal bereavement.

In event of accident or emergency doctors are engaged to be in constant attendance, and a recovery room with equipment supplied by the private hospital "Restholm" is also provided. Miss Nellie Runby is the nurse detailed for this duty. She has been assisted by Mis Margaret McLeod.

In response to a very general request that the work of "Restholm" should not be resigned, arrangements have been made temporarily for the accommodation of patients at 17 North Park St., previously used as an annex of "Restholm," 15 North Perth St., the least of No. 15 having expired this spring.

The first meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association, held at 17 North Park St., was well attended. An address given by Mrs. Dennis, President of the local branch of the Council of Women, was listened to with keen appreciation. The many philanthropic and progressive undertakings of this wonderful organization of women, with its affiliated societies, the methods and advantages of affiliation, were described by Mrs. Dennis in a most interesting manner.

At the monthly meeting in April the Benefit Fund for Sick Nurses was the subject of discussion. The by-laws of administration of this fund were read and very carefully explained to the nurses by Mr. Hector McInnes, K.C., who attended the meeting. The measures to be adopted were afterwards considered and voted on.

The minutes of this meeting concluded with an expression of appreciation of the very valuable services rendered to the Association by Mr. McInnes, K.C. "The great kindness and interest shown by Mr. McInnes is indeed very greatly appreciated by this Graduate Nurses' Association, for without his advice we could never have undertaken much that we have been able to accomplish

during the last two years. And it was a very special favor from him to attend this meeting."

A date was fixed for the concert to be held in aid of the Nurses' Benefit Fund.

Miss Fraser, R.N., Superintendent of the Halifax Children's Hospital, has an extended leave of absence and is spending the spring in the south. Miss Jean Rutherford is with her.

Miss Frances Ellicott, of London, Eng., who has been on the "Restholm" staff, has accepted an engagement for private nursing at Treherne, Manitoba.

The fifth graduating exercises of the Ross Memorial Hospital, Lindsay, Ont., held in the Academy of Music on the evening of June 4th, were unusually successful and pleasing.

A class of four received diplomas and medals before a large audience of clergymen, physicians and friends of the nurses. Mr. J. W. Flavelle, Chairman of the Hospital Board, presided, and congratulated the class on their chosen calling and their attainments in it. Other addresses were given by Rev. Canon Marsh, Ven. Archdeacon Casey, and Dr. Vrooman, M.P.P.

After the presentation of the diplomas by Mr. Flavelle, and the medals by Mrs. Miller, Dr. Boyce, Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, Kingston, gave an interesting address, choosing for his subject "The Ideal Nurse." It was full of inspiration and encouragement and all who listened to it were delighted.

A few congratulatory words from our Mayor, Dr. Wood; a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker, Dr. Boyce; the singing of the National Anthem, and the public function closed. The graduates were surprised by a dainty supper, served in the drawing-room of their beautiful residence by the younger nurses of the school. The names of the graduates are: Miss S. Isabella Marshall, Miss Ethel Steele Reid, Miss Lillian R. Brian, Miss Violet L. Pogue.

A new General Hospital of 40 beds has been opened at Swift Current, Sask. The equipment throughout is of the best. The operating suite is one of which any hospital might be proud. An Isolation Hospital in connection is to be built at once.

Miss Jennie B. Tripp, graduate of the Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, Ont., is the Superintendent.

Miss Winnifred McLeod, graduate Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, has been appointed Social Service Nurse by the Woman's Auxiliary of Vancouver General Hospital, to fill the vacancy made by the departure of Miss Macdonald, who was called east on account of the illness of her father.

The Auxiliary sent a letter to Miss Macfarlane, Lady Superintendent of the Hospital, expressing regret at her departure and appreciation of the kindly relations which had always existed between her and the Auxiliary.

The whole course of things goes to teach us faith. We need only obey. There is guidance for each of us, and by lowly listening we shall hear the right word.—Emerson.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

President, Mrs H. F. M. Bowman, Berlin and Waterloo Hospital, Berlin, Ont.; First Vice-President, Miss Kate Madden, City Hospital, Hamilton; Second Vice-President, Miss C. M. Bowman, General Hospital, Portage la Prairie, Man.; Treasurer, Miss Louise C. Brent, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Secretary, Miss Alice J. Scott, 11 Chicora ave., Toronto; Councillors—Miss Mina L. Rodgers, General Hospital, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Miss Mabel F. Hersey, Royal Victoria Hospital, Que.; Miss Mary A. Snively, Miss Nora Tedford, General Hospital, Montreal, Que.; Miss Robina L. Stewart, General Hospital, Toronto; Miss Ethel Johns, John McKellar Hospital, Fort William, Ont. Auditors—Miss Mina L. Rogers, General Hospital, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Miss Elizabeth G. Flaws, The Wellesley Hospital, Toronto.

GRACE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

Hon. P.resident, Miss Rowan, Supt. of Nurses, Grace Hospital; President, Miss DeVellin, 505 Sherbourne St.; First Vice-President, Miss A. Carnochan; Second Vice-President, Miss P. Wood; Secretary, Miss I. Sloane, 154 Beverley St.; Assistant Secretary, Miss M. E. Henderson, 434 Markham St.; Treasurer, Miss A. M. Comley, 31 St. Mary St.;

Board of Directors—Misses Etta McPherson, Cordingley, Worden, Cunningham and Noble.

Social Committee—Misses Blewett, Stephens and J. H. Russell.

Convenors of Committees: Sick Visiting—Miss Pearen, 434 Markham St. Programme—Miss Hunter, 566 Sherbourne St.. Press and Publication—Miss L. Smith, 9 Pembroke St.

Representatives on Central Registry Committee—Misses Knight and Hawley, 71 Grenville St.

Representative "The Canadian Nurse"—Miss Rowan.

Regular meeting, second Tuesday, 3 p.m.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

President, Mrs. E. M. Feeny, 39 Grove Ave.; First Vice-President, Miss Annie I. Robinson, 295 Sherbourne St.; Second Vice-President, Miss M. E. Christie, 39 Classic Ave.; Recording Secretary, Miss J. M. Knisely, 50 Dundonald St.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. N. Hillary Aubin, 78 Queen's Park; Treasurer, Miss Clara Evans, 130 Dunn Ave.

Directors—Misses E. Field, P. M. Green, Pearl Allen.

Conveners of Committees—Sick Visiting, Miss M. A. B. Ellis, General Hospital; Social and Look-Out, Mrs. A. G. Findlay, 649 Church St.; Registration, Miss Bella Crosley, 41 Rose Ave.; Programme, Miss Janet Neilson, 295 Carlton St.

Representatives on Central Registry Committee—Miss W. Ferguson, Miss C. A. Mitchell.

Representative "The Canadian Nurse"—Miss Lennox, 107 Bedford Rd.

Regular meeting, First Friday, 3.30 p.m.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL TORONTO.

President, Miss Connor, 853 Bathurst St.; First Vice-President, Miss O'Connor, St. Michael's Hospital; Second Vice-President, Miss McBride, 518 Markham St.; Secretary, Miss Thompson, 9 Pembroke St.; Treasurer, Miss O'Mara, 9 Pembroke St.

Board of Directors—Miss Isabel O'Connor, 9 Pembroke St.; Miss Crowlie, 853 Bathurst St.; Miss O'Brien, 570 Sherbourne St.

Representatives on Central Registry Committee—Miss Power, 9 Pembroke St.; Miss Rowan, 9 Pembroke St.

Representative "The Canadian Nurse"—Miss Dunne, 549 Markham St.

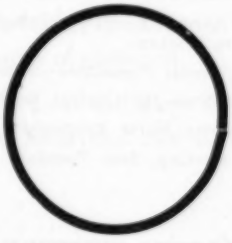
Secretary-Treasurer Sick Benefit Fund—Miss O'Connor, St. Michael's Hospital.

Regular meeting, second Monday, 3 p.m.

"in the employment of a poultice for the relief of pain and inflammation, it is most essential that a sterile and trustworthy product be applied.

"That skin affections have been added to the original disorder when bread-and-milk or linseed poultices have been used to relieve pain," as pointed out by Prof. George Howard Hoxie, emphasizes the employment of antiphlogistine, not only as a superior hot moist dressing, but as the doctor says, "because this is both sterile and clean."

That hot moist heat is, when properly applied, a most valuable factor in the treatment of inflammation whether deep or superficial, is generally accepted and that antiphlogistine is the most adaptable and satisfactory method of realizing thermic value seems to be acknowledged by professional preferment."



THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, TORONTO.

Hon. President, Miss Brent; President, Miss Lina L. Rogers, R.N., 908 Bathurst St.; Vice-President, Miss Teeter, 498 Dovercourt Road.

Recording Secretary, Miss Hill, 105 Roxboro St. East; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Catharine Cameron, 207 St. Clarens Ave.; Treasurer, Mrs. H Caniff, 755 Yonge St. Directors—Misses Panton, Charters, Winter, O'Hara.

Conveners of Committees—General Business, Miss Ewing, 295 Sherbourne St.; Sick Visiting, Miss G. Gowans, 5 Dupont St.

Press Representative—Miss M. Gray, 505 Sherbourne St.

Representatives on Central Registry Committee—Miss McCuaig, 7 Bernard Ave.; Miss Gray, 505 Sherbourne St.

Representative, "The Canadian Nurse"—Miss G. A. Gowans, 5 Dupont St.

Regular Meeting—Second Thursday, 3.30 p.m.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, RIVERDALE HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

President, Miss Mathieson, Superintendent; Vice-President, Miss J. G. McNeill; Secretary, Miss Annie Daig, 86 Maitland St.; Treasurer, Miss M. Fogarty, corner Pape Ave. and Gerrard St.; Executive Committee, Misses Hallett, McFadyen, Stretton, Mannering and McLellan.

Conveners of Committees—Sick Visiting, Miss Hallett; Programme, Miss McFadyen.

Representatives on Central Registry Committee—Misses Pigott and Semple.

Representative "The Canadian Nurse"—Miss J. G. McNeill, 505 Sherbourne St.

Regular Meetings—First Thursday, 8 p.m.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

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Representatives the Central Registry—Misses McKenzie and Pringle.

The Canadian Nurse Representative—Miss VanEvery, R.N., 116 Fermanagh Ave.

Regular meeting, first Tuesday.

THE TORONTO WESTERN HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President, Miss Bell, Lady Superintendent; President, Mrs. MacConnell, 125 Major St.; First Vice-President, Miss Cooper, 30 Brunswick Ave.; Second Vice-President, Miss Kelly; Recording Secretary, Miss Moore; Corresponding Secretary, Miss L. Bowling, 77 Winchester St.; Treasurer, Miss Mary Anderson, 48 Wilson Ave.

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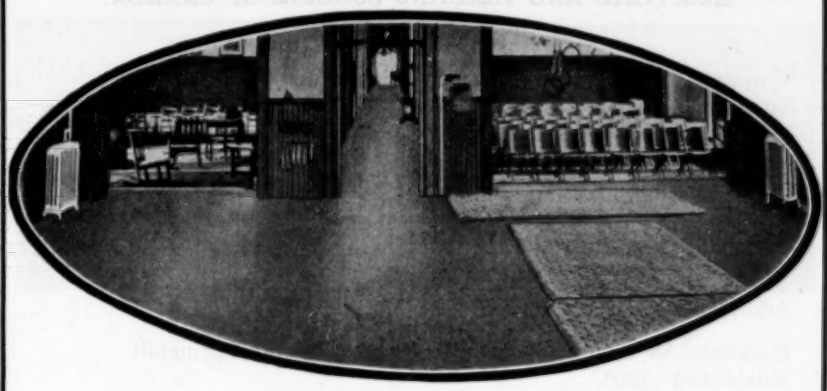
Board of Directors—Miss Davis; Mrs. Yorke, 400 Manning Ave.; Miss Cooper, 30 Brunswick Ave.

Programme Committee—Misses Fee, Moore and McDermid.

The Canadian Nurse—Miss M. Butchart.

Regular meeting, first Friday, 3.30 p.m.



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Superintendent of Hospital and Nurses—Sister Mary Austin.
Number of beds—24.
Graduate Nurses on Staff—Two.
Pupil Nurses—Three.
Term of Training—Three years.
Branches of Training—All.
Affiliations—Halifax Infirmary.

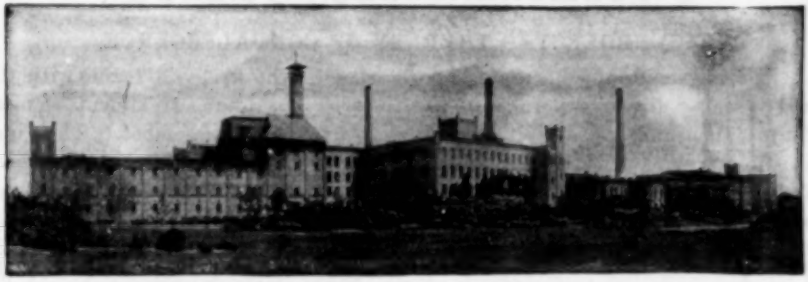
Hospital—All Saints' Springhill Cottage Hospital, Springhill.
Established—1903.
Superintendent of Hospital—Rev. Canon Wilson.
Superintendent of Nurses—Margaret McKenzie.
Number of beds—33.
Graduate Nurses on Staff—One.
Pupil Nurses—Six.
Term of Training—Two years.
Branches of Training—General.

Hospital—Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow.
Established—1897.
Superintendent of Hospital and Nurses—Jessie M. Sheraton.
Number of beds—40.
Graduate Nurses on Staff—Two.
Pupil Nurses—Twelve.
Term of Training—Three years.
Branches of Training—Medical, Surgical, Contagious, Obstetrical in district.

Hospital—Payzant Memorial, Windsor.
Established—1905.
Superintendent of Hospital and Nurses—Helen McKay.
Number of beds—15.
Pupil Nurses—Three.
Term of Training—Three years.
Branches of Training—General.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hospital—Chipman Memorial, St. Stephen.
Established—1902. Registered 1902, Fredericton.
Superintendent of Hospital and Nurses—Miss A. Brandscombe.
Number of Beds—Thirty-four.
Graduate Nurses on Staff—Two
Pupil Nurses—Ten.
Term of Training—Three years.
Branches of Training—Medical, surgical, obstetrical.



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THE NEGLECTED THERAPY OF CONVALESCENCE.

The physician of education and experience, who keeps in touch with the progress of medicine generally, is well informed as to the treatment of most of the "thousand and one" ills that he is called upon to combat. The diagnosis and treatment of acute conditions as well as the successful management of the more chronic affections, are subjects which he is constantly investigating and studying. It so happens, however, that after the dangerous shoals of medical navigation have been successfully negotiated and when the crisis or danger point has been passed, the physician is all too liable to relax his vigilance and to allow the patient to convalesce without sufficient attention to the therapeutic details of this important period. While the feeding of the convalescent is of great importance, the medico-tonic treatment is equally essential, in order to improve the appetite, tone the digestive, assimilative and eliminative functions generally, and so hasten the time when the patient shall be once more "upon his feet." Among all of the general reconstituent and supportive measures in the therapy of convalescence, none is more essential than the reconstruction of a blood stream of vital integrity and sufficiency. Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is dictinctly valuable in this special field, as it furnishes to the more or less devitalized blood the necessary materials (iron and manganese) in such form as to assure their prompt absorption and appropriation. One especial advantage of administering these hematinics in this form is that digestive disturbance is avoided and constipation is not induced.

NEW BUILDING FOR SCHOOL OF MECHANO-THERAPY.

The rapid growth of the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., has again necessitated to find additional accommodations. In response to these increased requirements a large adjoining property has been acquired, which, after extensive building operations, will also be utilized by the school. This new building will be thoroughly equipped for the treatment of patients and instruction of students, and will contain all the most modern appliances and apparatus, thus greatly increasing the facilities for our students.

The summer class will open on July 9th, 1912. The fall term will be divided into two sections. The first section will open on Sept. 17th and the second one on November 12th, 1912. For particulars and application blank address the Superintendent, Max J. Walter, M.D., 1711 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHAT IS BEST IN TONICS?

Many people, and perhaps a few physicians, are inclined to consider the terms "tonic" and "stimulant" as more or less synonymous and interchangeable. This, of course, is not the case, although some agents employed medicinally may partake of the properties of both and be properly known as "tono-stimulants." Strychnia, for instance, is a heart stimulant, but may also be considered as a general nerve and systemic tonic when given in small and frequently repeated doses. While a stimulant alone is sometimes indicated in

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conditions of emergency, its long continuance almost certainly produces an after depression. It is sometimes advisable, however, to give stimulant and tonic together in conditions of serious general depression, the first to "boost" the vitality and the second to hold it at the point to which it has been raised and to restore the general tone of the organism. An ideal combination of this nature is Pepto-Mangan (Gude) to which has been added the proper dose of strychnia, according to indications. This combination is especially serviceable in the convalescence of exhausting diseases such as typhoid fever, pneumonia, la grippe, etc. It is also of much value when the heart needs support and the general system requires upbuilding. Pepto-Mangan restores vitality to the blood by increasing the number of red cells and the percentage of hemo globin, and the strychnia assists in rendering the combination a peculiarly efficient general bracer and permanent reconstituent.

The Earl of Erroll, K.T., C.B., presiding recently at the annual meeting of the shareholders of Bovril, Limited, alluded to an article written by a high medical authority in connection with the tests made at Trinity College, Dublin, to ascertain the value of Bovril. The following is an extract from the article:—

"As for digestion and absorption of the food constituents of 'Bovril,' they have long been known to be of the first order. The action of 'Bovril' upon nutrition is that it acts practically as a link between the body and the food. It is on such grounds that we are entitled to say that 'Bovril' is more than a food, for it is a feeder. The upshot one may suppose, must be that 'Bovril' so to say, increases the temperature of the body. Everything must be a little quicker, brisker, easier running than before. Digestion is hastened, and since it is also more complete, the business of getting rid of what is not used is reduced to a minimum. That means a gain for the temperature of the body. There are constituents of 'Bovril' which greatly stimulate, not so much the flow, but the quality that flows, of the gastric juice."

Sir James Crichton-Browne, speaking at the same meeting, said:—

"It is not upon medical authority in the ordinary sense—that is to say, on the opinions of medical men who have tried it, valuable although these opinions are—that Bovril now rests its claims to consideration, but on the far firmer basis of exact scientific experiment. Doctors differ, but the scales and the test tube know nothing of diagnostic difficulties. The careful observations of Professor W. H. Thompson, of Trinity College, Dublin, assisted by Mr. Caldwell, M.A., an expert chemical physiologist, and by Mr. Wallace, B.A., have established the unique reputation of Bovril as a food in itself and as a powerful aider and abettor of the appropriation by the system of other kinds of food."

Hitherto the fly has been regarded complacently as a harmless nuisance and considered to be an annoying creature with great persistence and excessive familiarity. Regarded in the light of recent knowledge, the fly is more dangerous than the tiger or the cobra. Worse than that, he is, at least in our climate, much more to be feared than the mosquito, and may easily be classed the world over as the most dangerous animal on earth.—Public Health, Michigan.

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